

[ON RAILWAY TRAINS } 50
THE SUNDAY TIMES }

Senator Teller secured recognition as soon as Senator Morrill concluded. Senator Teller. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) states what everybody has known to be a fact, that there is not a Republican majority in

in this Senate, if those who have voted against the motion to take up this measure, made out of time and un-
 charitably, who sit on this side of the chamber, seem to think are not.

"There is a motion here made by the Senator from Montana (Mr. Carter), who, I believe, has as much claim to be called a Republican as the Senator from Vermont, to recommit this bill for defects in the bill, patent and apparent defects—defects which everybody who has read and examined it concedes."

"Mr. President, I charge here, and I shall undertake to make the charge good before this debate is over, that this bill was never introduced in either body or has it been supported in this body with any reference to its becoming a law of the United States."

ing a law. Or that I shall speak at another time. If the Senator from Vermont thinks he can embarrass us who have stood by the Republican party as long as he has and zealous as he has, because we do not agree with him upon every subject, he is entirely mistaken."

Mr. Morrill. I have read no man out of the Republican party, but I allude to the fact that there are eighty-nine Senators in this body, of which the Republican party has forty-four only who claim to be Republicans. Of course, we are in the minority.

Mr. Teller. Of course, we knew that before. The suggestion is that we who have not voted to take up this bill are not Republicans. For thirty days this great Republican metropolitan press has read out of that party enough of the members to make it in the m

nority, if it had heretofore a majority here. Every man who voted for the free coinage of silver amendment to the Bond Bill, no matter what was his motive for voting for it, whether he was a free-coinage man and anxious to promote that purpose and that end

"At the proper time I am prepared to show that the great metropolita

Republican press has declared the eighteen members of this body are not worthy to be called Republicans and we have been notified that unless we change our views upon financial questions and submit to the Cleveland Democracy and Morrill Republicans

"Mr. President, we can get along without the party as well as the party can get along without us. But we deny the right of either the newspapers or members of the Committee

Finance to read us out of the party. We shall stay in the party until we are ready to go out, and we shall discuss these questions that are now so important, not from a partisan standpoint, but from the standpoint of an American Senator charged with great responsibilities.

interests, charged with doing things which the Senate has shown itself competent to do, and nobody more competent than the men who voted for the gold proposition of this administration, charged to bring to this country prosperity which has been denied

to it under our legislation now. After twenty years, charged to devise some system that shall satisfy the people that we can enter upon that degree of prosperity to which we are entitled by reason of advantages which exist by the laws of the United States.

in this country. I wish to enter a protest and to say that I am not be frightened by the sneers of the chairman of the committee nor by the attacks of the press. I shall do what I think is my duty to do here, regardless of consequences, and it seems

Senator Sherman of Ohio followed Senator Teller and said:

"Mr. President: As a member of Committee on Finance, I disclaim partisan feeling in respect to the which the Senator from Vermont moves to bring before the Senate. This bill does not belong to any party; it is not the representative of any party."

The only merit to the bill is that it proposes to furnish \$40,000,000 of revenue for the support of the government enough to meet the current expenses of the government. It is a bill prepared for an occasion, not a political one.

"It is a disgrace to our civilization

is a disgrace to the country itself. We are now expending \$20,000,000 a year more than the receipts of the government, and that the Congress now in session, with both houses fully armed with the power to furnish the revenue, is idle and refuses to act.

"I will vote for a tax on tea, on coffee, on anything, in order to meet the deficiency, and I say that if the present Congress does not adjourn in the first of the declarations now made to us in the official reports sent to us, of

statements by the President of the United States and of the Secretary of the Treasury, that we are now going on day by day like a careless spendthrift to involve the country in debt, selling bonds when it is the duty of Congress at once to supply the revenue.

Senator Sherman. I do not care what the President says.

Senator Sherman. Every man with the sound of my voice knows that we need more revenue. There is a statement showing that since the last day of July and up to the present month of February, 1896, there has already been a decrease in the current revenue of the United States of \$10,000,000.

\$20,696,000, and that before the end of the fiscal year, at the same ratio, the amount of deficiency will be \$30,000,000. If such a condition should occur in Great Britain or any other country where they have a parliamentary

it would dethrone any party in power and an immediate effort would be made to increase the income tax, or to provide some other form of taxation to meet the current expenses. Yet now, and every day, and every hour, as the passage of the present law,

even before, in view of its passage have been running in debt and increasing our debts. There is no occasion for it. He continued:

"A tax on tea and coffee would be paid cheerfully by the people of the United States. Any tax whatever

most obnoxious that could be collected would be supported by the people of the United States rather than see the funded debt increased. Already \$1,000,000 of bonds have been issued during the present administration. The

was made necessary by a deficiency of revenue, and as for the remainder was caused by the doubt whether, under this process of financing,

FOUND A METEORITE

Interesting Pick-up in the San Jacinto Range.

It is About Four Feet High and Nearly Round.

Deacon Dexter Tells What Mrs. Stockton Said-The Board of Regents and a School Site.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.)
PALM SPRINGS, Feb. 25.—(Special Dispatch.)—A meteorite, weighing about 100 pounds and nearly round in shape, and containing a large percentage of iron, was found in the San Jacinto range, near Whitewater, about a large meteorite, nearly round in shape, and containing a large percentage of iron.

Judging from the position and condition of the ground it struck the earth in a slanting westward direction.

DR. BROWN'S TRIAL.

Deacon Dexter Quotes Mrs. Stockton's Admiring Comment.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Standing-room only was to be obtained by late-comers when the trial of Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown for immorality was resumed at the First Congregational Church today.

The first witness was Rev. John Ray, one time assistant pastor of the First Congregational Church. He testified that he investigated Mrs. Stockton's reputation when she was proposed for membership in the church, and that he found her objectionable. Later it was proposed to invite Mrs. Stockton to enter the church. The pastor's wife, Mrs. Ray, objected and she was not admitted. In the choir, Rev. Ray said he had never seen Rev. Brown and Mrs. Stockton conversing together, and that he was knocked by the door before entering the pastor's office.

Deacon Dexter of the church testified that after the Davidson scandal had been made public Mrs. Stockton called on him and said that Dr. Brown must not drag her into it. She admired Brown and would even let him and his wife live in her house, but he must not mention her name in the scandal. Dr. Brown declined to make any contact with Mrs. Stockton. The court then took a recess to discuss some matters in secret.

Mrs. M. E. Davis, who had previously testified that she knew Mrs. Stockton was an immoral person and a blackmailer, was recalled, but her testimony was not important. Mrs. Davidson, who was arrested for blackmailing Dr. Brown, caused all the trouble, appeared as a witness.

At the evening session Mrs. Sarah E. Cooper was called to identify several letters written to her from Port Angeles by Mrs. Stockton for the purpose of refuting the statement that Mrs. Cooper said she had always had the highest regard for Mrs. Stockton. When the direct advocate had finished with the witness, Dr. Brown cross-examined Mrs. Cooper. His questions were forthright cutting replies from Mrs. Cooper. By way of prefacing a long and bitter attack on the character of Mrs. Stockton, Dr. Brown asked Mrs. Cooper if she believed Mrs. Stockton to be a "woman of 'now'."

"I believe Mrs. Stockton is trying to lead a Christian life now," replied Mrs. Cooper. Dr. Brown then asked Mrs. Cooper if she believed Mrs. Stockton to be a "woman of 'now'."

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The Primary Election Law is Unconstitutional.

County Officers May Also Be Legislated Out.

Two Important Decisions Rendered by the Supreme Court—Called Special Legislation Gets a Black Eye.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The California Supreme Court today decided that the primary election law, passed at the last Legislature, is unconstitutional, on the ground that it is special and local legislation.

The charge which J. F. Mason presented to the court was that the law of having intimidated a very estimable young lady of the church by threatening her with an unwarranted and unprovoked attack upon her character. In submitting it in behalf of the young lady and her mother, Mason exacted a promise that the name of the young lady should not be mentioned in the case.

THE WILMERSBURG SCHOOL.

Meeting of the Board of Regents to Consider the Report of the Committee.

THE WEATHER.
DAILY BULLETIN.
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Feb. 25.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.77; at 6 p.m., 30.72. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 58 deg. and 70 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 24; 6 p.m., 29. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 5 miles; 6 p.m., west, velocity 6 miles. Maximum temperature, 70 deg.; minimum temperature, 54 deg. Character of weather, clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEATHER BUREAU. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 25. GEORGE E. FRANKLIN, Observer. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., 7th meridian time.

Place of Bar. Ther.	Bar.	Ther.
Los Angeles, clear	30.72	70
San Diego, clear	30.75	70
San Luis Obispo, 59.50	30.78	74
Fresno, clear	30.78	74
San Francisco, partly cloudy	30.78	56
Burke, cloudy	30.78	56
Portland, rain	29.88	52

The Games

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Trustees of Riverside had no less than four railroad franchises before them yesterday.

The controversy in the Highland Association has resulted in the election of its first to one of the rivals of the exchange.

A company of Chinese farmers has planted 300 acres of land near Whittier to potatoes. Their ranch has no irrigating facilities, and in case no rain comes the Mongolians will be ruined, since they have at least \$2500 rent to pay.

That was a case of cruelty to animals on the part of the City Attorney of Riverside when he wiped out Editor Holmes' pet scheme for dodging the saloon question. It is now feared by his friends that Holmes will be obliged to commit himself.

Now that the contract to pave Main street has been awarded by the Council, the property-owners on the street are justified in expecting a speedy commencement of the work, in line with the promises made by the bidders who were successful in obtaining the contract.

If there were no other signs to prove the thing, the fact that this is Presidential election year would be evidenced by the local Republican clubs that are springing up with refreshing frequency, and with every appearance of solid enthusiasm actuating their formation.

The new law on primary elections is knocked out, and a particularly happy set of officials adorns the Court-house at the present writing. The Supervisors are singing psalms of joy; the county is in some \$20,000 and the other county dignitaries rejoice on general principles.

Should this season prove to be a drier one than we all hope it will be, it will at least have the effect of emphasizing the need of irrigation in Southern California. It is well not to lose sight of the fact that farming in Southern California without irrigation, except in a very few locations, is more or less of a gamble.

No particular credit is reflected on the Council by the discovery that, in granting real estate agents and plumbers' unions a permit to string advertising banners across the principal street of the city, an iron-clad ordinance of the Council was plainly violated. Law-makers, according to ancient and honorable usage, should never be law-breakers.

It is to be hoped that the theater will be crowded from pit to "nigger heaven" this afternoon, when the benefit performance is given for the Newsboys' Home. The charity is worthy of the hearty support of all good citizens of Los Angeles, for the boys do so well in their present quarters that they deserve a pleasanter and more commodious place. Money spent in helping future citizens to an honest and useful manhood is well invested.

A new paper has been started in Ventura, whose chief stirrings up more vigorously than is the wont of the editor of that bailiwick. He freely criticized the recent custom of flirting. A friend of the young women whose actions had drawn forth the editorial fulminations, got into a quarrel with the editor; the two let their angry passions rise and pulled each other's noses in vigorous style. Such are the amenities of Ventura journalism!

A national carnation show was held in New York city last week. Over two hundred exhibitors showed 25,000 to 30,000 flowers. The carnation is very popular in New York. If some wide-awake Southern Californian will invent a method for keeping carnations fresh in transit, this section can furnish the East with a full supply of such carnations as will be a revelation to floriculturists of the Atlantic slope. There is a wide and lucrative field for the inventor of a practical means for the shipment of cut flowers in a good state of preservation to the eastern markets.

Couldn't Prove It.
Walter Prescott was tried before Justice Owens yesterday for petty larceny. He was accused of stealing a box of tobacco from Haas, Baruch & Co., which he afterward sold for \$1. Prescott admitted selling the tobacco, but denied that he stole it. Haas, Baruch & Co. failed to identify the tobacco, positively, as their own, so the court acquitted the prisoner. The tobacco was ordered returned to Prescott, who had refunded the purchase money. After Prescott was released he took the box of tobacco to Deputy Constable Mudgett, who in a short while doubled his money on it.

Licensed to Wed.
Frederick H. C. Fumal, aged 33, a native of Illinois, and Cora Allen Leach, aged 27, a native of Maine, both residents of Pasadena.

Willis Howard Mead, aged 22, a native of Illinois, and Lucile Irene Farish, aged 18, a native of New York, both residents of Los Angeles.

James L. Barr, aged 23, and Martha A. Fryor, aged 22, both natives of Texas and residents of Los Angeles.

Poster Arraigned.
Martin H. Foster, the man who shot his wife through the hand last Saturday morning, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday for assault to commit murder. Bail was fixed at \$5000, and his preliminary examination was set for March.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

Mrs. R. B. Denis of Cleveland, O., and Miss E. J. Shively of Washington, D. C., who have been spending the last two months in this city, will spend the remainder of the season at San Diego.

Mrs. F. N. Gregory, who has been visiting Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, will leave for her home in Washington, D. C., next Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. O. D. Holland of Streator, Ill., who have been spending the last two months here, will leave Saturday for their home, by way of San Francisco.

Mrs. Snowden and Miss Lillian Snowden of Minneapolis are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. I. D. Moore of Santa Monica.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wellington of West Newton, Mass., who have been spending the winter at Coronado, are now at Hotel Green.

Miss Groff has returned from her visit with friends in San Pedro.

Miss Helen Layton has returned from Riverside.

After a six months' visit in the East, Miss Stella Stimpf has returned to her home, No. 2429 East Third street, Boyle Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Leonard entertained very pleasantly Monday evening at their home in Boyle Heights. An informal program, consisting of instrumental and vocal music, together with recitations, was much enjoyed.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Leeper, Misses Gibbs, Spaulding and Barnes, the Misses Gibbs, Spaulding and Richardson, and Messrs. Spaulding, Gibbs and Anderson.

Hon. and Mrs. George A. Marden of Boston, Mass., arrived yesterday and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Danskin at No. 1434 South Flower street.

Mrs. W. L. Sheldon and Mrs. O. H. Lockhart have gone north on a visit to their old home.

Miss Estelle White and Miss Mabel Shoulters recently made a delightful week's visit with Miss Helen Demens on her father's ranch at Cucamonga.

POLICE COURT.

Two More Cyclists Cited for Riding on Sidewalks.

Two more bicyclists were cited yesterday for riding on the sidewalk. They were H. F. Hall, arrested by Officer Baker, who was fined \$5, and Calvin Nye, arrested by Officer Sawyer, \$5.

William Harrison, Robert Wall, Frank Wilson and Thomas Hanley were given thirty, ten, twenty and twenty-five days, respectively, for vagrancy. They were arrested by Deputy Constable E. James.

Robert Roberts was fined \$10 for battery.

The complaint against A. Beemus, for violating the city ordinance governing the dumping of garbage, was dismissed on recommendation of Health Officer Steddom, but the defendant was warned to do so no more.

George Anderson, alias Phillips, the hobo who wanted a jury trial for vagrancy, changed his mind and pleaded guilty. He will be sentenced today.

Ricardo Rubio, charged with stealing a hatchet, was ordered released from custody, no complaint being filed against him.

The burglary charge against James Thomas, colored, was dismissed for lack of evidence.

G. E. Bryant, alias John Johnson, supposed to be one of the Triunyan diamond robbers, was arraigned for burglary and had his examination set for February 28, at 2 p.m.

Alleged Street Obstructors.

C. A. Bailey, the street preacher who was arrested by Officer McKenzie Monday evening for obstructing the street, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday, but he was granted the Thursday to plead.

William Greenwood, the Populist orator, who was arraigned on a similar charge, pleaded not guilty and had his trial set for today. The trial of A. B. McCane, one of the men who were arrested in participating in the disturbance in front of the Police Station the night that the cowboy preacher and wife were run in, had his trial continued till March 2.

Salter Found Guilty.

Tom Salter had his second trial yesterday on the charge of violating the Sunday-closing ordinance, and was found guilty. Charles E. Roderer testified that he accompanied Officer Sawyer to Salter's saloon on the Sabbath day, and drinks which they ordered were furnished them. Roderer said he ordered a whisky sour, and it was very good indeed. Officer Sawyer also testified as to Salter's guilt, and Justice Morrison decided that the charge was proven. Salter waived time for sentence, and was fined \$15.

Old Friends.

Capt. C. L. Collins, U.S.A., is in the city. Capt. Collins is well remembered here as an aide to McCook while headquarters of the Department of Headquarters were in Los Angeles. Of the officers then stationed here, Gen. McCook is now retired and in Paris; Lieut. Chauncey E. Baker is at Fort Logan, near Denver, with his regiment; Lieut. McMahon is at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, and Capt. Bailey is with his regiment in Florida. Capt. Collins himself is with his regiment at Fort Whipple.

With Dynamite.

(San Bernardino Sun.) An interesting statement for the benefit of the miners was developed yesterday in an interview with the well-known lawyer and miner, J. C. Christy, who is the owner of five claims in the Twenty-nine Palms mining district, and situated on the Mesquite range, which he considers very valuable. Mr. Christy's claims on the Mesquite range are about one and a half miles from upper Mesquite Springs, such springs having an abundance of water the year round to run a twenty-stamp mill. Persons passing those springs on their way to Surprise Springs, further west, would be astonished to see sand dunes twenty-five to thirty feet high, covering thousands of acres of land, but would be more surprised on going to the tops of the dunes to find the tops of trees protruding therefrom. Mr. Christy says that within the dunes are buried large mesquite trees that have been covered by the sand and have been preserved, and make the finest kind of wood for fuel. Quartz Wilson of Twenty-nine Palms told Mr. Christy that he put in a single stick of dynamite into one of the sand dunes, exploding it, and blew out over one hundred and fifty cords of wood at one blast; that the wood is unlimited; in fact, there is wood enough to run dozens of engines at least a hundred years. Mr. Christy says that he hauled two wagon-loads of this wood to Twenty-nine Palms for Mr. Wilson, and says the wood burns like hickory. It might seem strange to a thoughtless person that one charge of dynamite would blow out 150 cords of wood, but when one reflects that 150 cords of wood is a pile only 4 feet high and 1200 feet long, or a distance in length of two blocks, the story is entirely rational. Mr. Christy will leave for another prospecting tour in this district next Tuesday, to be absent for about thirty days.

(Anshelm Independent.) Isaac Lyons received \$90 for the cream from fifteen cows from the 15th of December to the 15th of January. Who can beat 17 Mr. Lyons also has about one hundred fine hogs on his ranch. He goes upon the plan that the best stock is won from good.

A PERFECT CLIMATE.



There are no sudden changes of temperature and no cold nights at Coronado Beach, the location of America's healthiest hotel. The official reports give Coronado's average temperature for Dec., Jan. and Feb. as over 60 deg. warmer than that of Naples, Mentone and Nice. At Coronado in the past year there were only two hours when the mercury stood below 40 deg. The hotel is unequalled as a health or pleasure resort. Don't miss Coronado in your California trip. Inquire at 129 N. Spring street, Los Angeles, or H. F. Norcross, Coronado agency, for rates and pamphlets.

THE DOCTOR'S EXAMINATION!



When did your sickness commence? A year ago, doctor.
Did you first take with a cold and pain in the back? Yes, doctor.
Do you rest well night or day? No, doctor.
Do you drink a great deal? Yes, doctor, I am thirsty all the time.
On the least exertion are you easily exhausted? Yes, doctor.
Have you lost much flesh? Fifty pounds, doctor.
Your appetite is very poor and the smell of your food nauseates you? Yes, doctor.
Have you noticed swelling or bloating of face or limbs? Yes, doctor.
Your disease is located in the kidneys, due to an accumulation of irritating poison from the blood. Your kidneys are inactive. What you need is a mild kidney stimulant and tissue re-builder. It will be necessary for you to take this remedy regularly and according to directions. I will give you a prescription.

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA.
M. Sig. Two (2) teaspoonfuls three (3) times a day. When bowels and kidneys are active, take one teaspoonful.

A Story of Booth in Los Angeles.
(New York Tribune.) In the winter of 1888-89, when Mr. Booth was playing in Los Angeles Cal., as he unfolded his paper one morning he saw a notice of an entertainment given on the preceding evening by Mrs. Hill and her pupils. The paper went on to say that the attendance was not large, owing to the superior attraction of the Booth engagement. Then the mind of the great tragedian went back to the time when as a young girl Mrs. Hill had played Ophelia to his Hamlet in the stock company of a Brooklyn theater. Acting on a kindly impulse, Mr. Booth put a hundred dollar bill into an envelope and sent it to Mrs. Hill, with a note expressing the hope that it might in some degree compensate for the harm he had unwittingly done.

A year later he returned to the Coast, this time in the Booth-Barrett combination. Though in failing health, the little actress determined to show in some way her appreciation of Mr. Booth's kindness. The weather was rainy, and English laurel a scarce commodity, but she managed to procure some and made a wreath of it. On the evening when Hamlet was to be played she went to the theater, and calling an usher, desired him to take the wreath up to Mr. Booth at the close of the play scene. The usher hesitated, and then called the stage manager, who, with many apologies, informed her that it was quite impossible to have any tribute taken up to Mr. Booth. "You see," he explained, "when there are two stars, we have to be very careful; they might be feeling," etc. "but," encouragingly, "I'll have it sent up to his dressing-room."

That was the best that could be done, and Mrs. Hill had the satisfaction of being told that Mr. Booth "got the wreath all right, for I saw it hanging up in his dressing-room."

Japanese Steamers.
(San Diego Union.) A letter was received by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday from an American resident of Kobe, Japan, who claims to represent several large corporations in that empire. He asks regarding the facilities of San Diego Bay for a large commerce, and hints that a large movement is on foot in Japan to make San Diego the terminus of a steamship line.

He says: "I am in a position to start a line of steamers between this country and the United States if we can secure favorable terms, etc. Please give me the address of two or three live commission firms, that I may open up a correspondence with them. Are there any good, large warehouses near the wharf where a large cargo of cotton could be stored?"

TO LET.—Fine, well lighted front rooms in third story of Times building; elevator to be installed. Apply counting-room, Times building.

Beauty's WAR.
IS NEVER ENDED
From cradle to grave
feminine good looks
and complexion are
in conflict with their
mortal foes—Sick-
ness, age, and overwork.
Next to the care of health,
Beauty's greatest protection is
LOLA MONTEZ CREME

The great scientific SKIN FOOD that preserves beauty to old age, develops it when it is destroyed or impaired, dissolves out wrinkles, removes sallowness and freckles, gives the skin healthy color, softness and transparency. Lasting three months, 75c, druggists or MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, BEAUTY DOCTOR, 40-41 GALEY ST., San Francisco.

H. M. SALE & SON, 220 N. Spring St., L. A. C. F. HEINZEMAN, 221 N. Main St., L. A. Lady agent. MRS. A. McDOY.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

Telephone 604.

239 South Broadway,

Opposite City Hall.

Linen Department.

Better values were never offered in this department than at present. Watchfulness and careful study of the markets enable us to give you the very best at the prices usually asked for less desirable qualities. Here are some specimens:

72-inch Cream Satin Damask—	60c
per yard.....	
46-inch Bleached Pillow-case Muslin—	7c
per yard.....	
Oxford Shirting Flannels—	12c
per yard.....	
Hemstitch Huck Towels—	25c
20x42 inches, at.....	
All-linen White Turkish Towels—	40c
at.....	
56-inch Table Felt—	60c
at.....	
18-inch All-linen Huck Crash—	12c
at.....	
Twilled Kitchen Toweling—	4c
per yard.....	

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

The Best Because they are pure.

The Cheapest ARE

HARRISON'S TOWN AND COUNTRY PAINTS.

Because they cover twice the surface, look better and last twice as long as poor paint.

P. H. MATHEWS, 230 S. Main St.

FAIR OAKS, THE GEM OF HOMES,



FAIR OAKS

COME WITH US MARCH 2d

In its sheltered situation on the bluffs of the far-famed American River, coursing through the grandest panoramas of valley and mountain scenery in California, offers inducements to HOME SEEKERS unequalled. A beautiful drive of a few miles from Sacramento brings you to the spot where the orange and lemon ripen earliest and command the highest prices.

And be among the sixty families who have left the cold and death-dealing winters of the East, who are now building, planting and sending out praises to the "four winds" that we have, after years of search, found them a spot of earth where health, happiness and prosperity are assured. Come and we will tell you all about it.

FARM, FIELD and FIRESIDE OF CHICAGO.
EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., Western Managers, Room 9, 109 1/2 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

CHARLES L. HUBBARD, Local Agent.

CUT RATE DRUGGISTS
Nunyon's Remedies for 15c

Milking
The best of Milk, Malt and Meat. The most Nutritious and Palatable Food for Infants and Invalids. Endorsed by physicians. Ask your druggist for it. Grand substitute for tea and coffee. Call at

OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO.

Granulated Milk Food.

We Sell Royal Worcester Corsets.

J. T. Sheward

113-115 North Spring St.

Another invoice of new Dress Goods came to hand yesterday. All-wool fancy mixtures, 25c a yard. A price never before known on all-wool mixtures. Place them by the side of any 50c dress goods in the market and you can't tell the difference. Good for separate skirts. Full dresses and for children's wear.

Another line, equal to the finest imported styles, 50c a yard. No better goods are being sold in this house for \$1 a yard. This is a little special lot that will be on sale today at a special price. Step in and see them.

Fine Black Dress Goods in pure mohairs and all-wool for 50c a yard. They, too, are a little under price in the best dress goods stock in the town. Not many high priced novelties, but a very large assortment of the class of goods the people buy. Medium priced goods from 25c a yard up to a dollar.

Today we will show a new line of pure Mohair and Wool Crepons in the finer goods from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a yard. They are worth seeing.

Children's School Hats in the latest shapes, 25c.

Ladies' Sailors in new spring styles, 50c, 75c.

Children's extra fine trimmed School Hats, 50c—always a dollar article.

A little lot of Children's Mull Caps, 25c and 40c.

Shirt Waists—the same that are being sold all over the town for 75c. Today we will sell them for 50c, all new styles, all full sleeves, made from the newest materials.

Infants' fine Silk Embroidered Cashmere Cloaks, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 up to \$6.

Children's Reefers for ages from 4 to 8 years, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

New Butter Color Valenciennes Laces. There will be a big sale on this class of goods this season. We have everything new in this class of laces and in the largest assortment.

Remember, today All-wool Dress Goods in new fancy mixtures 25c a yard.

NO CARDS

NO CARDS

Newberry's

OPENING.—On Thursday next, February 27, between the hours of 3 and 9 p.m., we will hold our SECOND ANNUAL OPENING: our enlarged and improved quarters, to which we extend a cordial invitation to our many friends and the general public. We will show you an up-to-date grocery store. We have added several new features, which we believe will fill a long-felt want. One of the principal features will be our new cable system of cash carriers, the first and finest of the kind—a wonder to itself. Fine music by the Grand Orchestra. We will serve our celebrated Good Seal Java and Mocha Coffee. No goods will be sold during the above named hours. We will take great pleasure in showing you through our establishment. Come and bring your friends.

J. R. NEWBERRY & CO., 216-218 S. Spring St.

NO CARDS

NO CARDS

Beautiful Weather

And uninterrupted work has made a wonderful change ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH out at Westlake Park, where a large force of men and teams have been engaged for several months in grading the hillside north of the park and west of Alvarado street, on what is known as the

"Nob Hill Tract,"

In putting in cement curbs and walks, cobblestone gutters and grading and graveling the streets. The entire tract will be finished in a few days. LEONARD MERRILL is Sole Agent for 100 selected lots fronting on Sixth street, Dora, Sherman and San Joaquin streets; lots 50x100, all improvements paid for, and you can make a selection for \$1000. Choice corner on Sixth street, 50x170, \$2500; on OCEAN VIEW AVENUE, 50x200, \$2500.

LEONARD MERRILL,

Sole Agent, 240 BRADBURY BLOCK.

Minneola Valley ON THE

With Water

\$25.00 AN ACRE.
1 inch with each 5-acre tract.

TERMS:—\$10 an acre down; balance 3, 6 and 8 years. From one-fourth to one-tenth the price of other land with water. For in ps, pamphlets and full particulars call on

WILDE & STRONG,
General Real Estate Agents and Land Auctioneers,
228 W. Fourth St., Chamber of Commerce Building.

NILES PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TELEPHONE 338.

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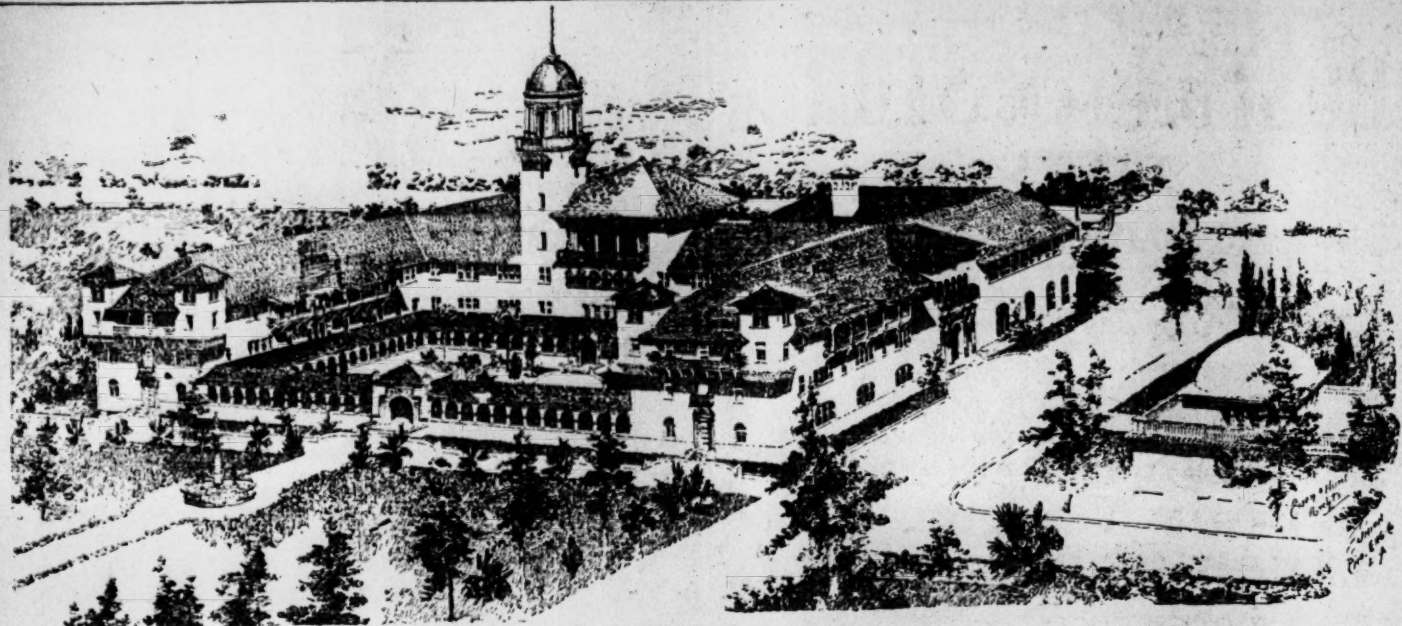
South Spring St.

Lace and Silk Curtains, Blankets and Comforts, Portieres, Oilcloths, Window Shades, Linoleums, Mattings, etc. Baby Carriages.

RUGS

See Our Windows.

BARKER BROS., Stimson Block



THE PROPOSED NEW HOTEL ON ADAMS STREET.

GRAND TOURIST HOTEL.

AMBITIOUS PLANS FOR SUPPLYING A LONG-LEET WANT.

The Proposed Site is the Present Show Place of Los Angeles—A Park All Ready for It, and Aristocratic Surroundings.

If plans now maturing come to a successful culmination, as there is reason to believe they will, Los Angeles will soon possess the one great needful thing—a palatial tourist hotel. The promoters of this enterprise are sanguine of merited success and have the project so well under way as to give hopes that it, unlike preceding similar attempts, may result successfully. The present proposition is much like one that was exploited about three years ago, but as the only thing that then militated against the building of the hotel has been removed there is no apparent reason why it cannot go through.

It is an ambitious project, the building of an elegant caravansary in a well-chosen situation, and one that will have a great bearing on the future of Los Angeles. The site in view is in the extensive grounds of Judge Sient, on Adams street, an ideal place for a hotel that should offer to tourists the attractions they seek in Southern California. The extensive grounds, comprising fourteen acres of highly developed park, greenward, rare trees of mammoth growth, flower beds of choicest plants, have long been the chief show place of Los Angeles, and through the demerit of a private citizen have been considered semi-public. All citizens have taken pride in Adams street and the beautiful lawn and trees of the Sient place, and thither all visiting strangers are guided for a view of a spot that charms all the senses.

The proposition is to build in these grounds in such a manner as to preserve from the tax the magnificent trees that yield a grateful shade, a beautiful hotel, of a style befitting the country and the aristocratic surroundings, that will be the pride of citizens and the mecca of strangers who for a sojourn require luxury, ease and all the accommodations of a modern hotel in the midst of unexcelled beauty as different as possible to the surroundings in their eastern city homes.

A hotel built upon the plans as prepared would be not only elegant in its appointments, but perfectly situated. Its main front would face Adams street, with the beautiful lawn and trees before it; its office front would be toward Figueroa street, with a wide driveway to that famous thoroughfare. Another front would look upon St. James park, with a driveway sixty feet wide to that charming spot. The rear of the building would be toward Twenty-third street, with another entrance from that quarter. The finest residences in the city are in this region, and the portion of the city for many blocks every way is practically one great park.

The hotel designed for this fine site will be in perfect keeping with the surroundings. If the present plans prove to be final, the building as shown in the architect's drawing reproduced above will be a notable example of this country of great things. Its style is of the Spanish renaissance affected by the Ponce de Leon at St. Augustine, and some other prominent examples. It will have about two hundred guest rooms, will be three stories in height; its sky line will be relieved by numerous campanile towers, with one tall tower in the center. Its exterior appearance is best described by the illustration. It will be of the best wood construction, covered on the outside with cement plaster on steel lath, to resemble as much as possible a stone building. Its ground plan will be shaped much like the letter H, with two patios, each 100x100 feet in size, inclosed in three sides by the main building, and on the fourth side by covered arcades. The Adams-street frontage will be 264 feet, and the building will be 320 feet deep. The hotel rooms for club purposes, etc., will be in separate buildings in various parts of the grounds.

As explained by the committee in charge, the liberality of Los Angeles capitalists will decide whether or no this hotel is to materialize. Moneyed men will have an opportunity to show the extent of their public spirit by contributing to the bonus required and the progress of the committee will be reported from time to time.

GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.

Predictions by a Prophet Who Has Previously Hit the Mark.

(New York Mercury.) Over forty years ago an old German hermit published in a Bavarian paper a curious prophecy. In it he foretold the Austro-Russian and Franco-Russian wars, the death of Pope Pius and the Turk-Russian debate at arms. He said that Germany would have the upper hand in one year before the end of the century, and indicated the death of two United States Presidents by assassination. All these things have come to pass. In the same article he said that the twentieth century opens great seismic disturbances will take place, which will cause the submergence of New York city and the western half of the city of Havana. Cuba is to break in two, while Florida and Lower California are to suffer total extinction. The shock of these earthquakes will raise buildings to the ground in almost every city on the continent; millions of lives and billions of dollars' worth of property will be lost.

There is to be a change in economic conditions of almost every civilized nation. He foretells the growth of a democratic spirit in England, which will result in a revolution that will overthrow the present form of government and make the country a republic. He says the last ruler of England will be the best the country ever had, and the first president of the new nation will be one of the royal family.

In a recent speech the Prince of Wales said it is his desire to live to see England a republic. According to the hermit, Russia, France and Italy will form an alliance, and will enter into war with Turkey. This war is to be the outgrowth of Turkish persecution of Christian subjects. The triple alliance will conquer the domain of the sick man of the East. At the expiration of the war complications will arise which will plunge Italy and France into war with Russia. The result will be that the two countries will be gobbled up by the northern power, and will cease to exist as independent nations. While war is being waged between them the pope will move the seat of Catholicism from Rome to some town in Southern Ireland.

A rebellion will take place in the land of the shamrock, in which the country will become independent of England. Then a conflict will arise between the ultra-Catholics of the south of Ireland and the ultra-Protestants of the north in which the south will be victorious. A kingdom will be established, and it is predicted that the reign of the first potentate will become historic for its tyranny. The prophet paints a dark future for the United States. He says at the close of the century a feeling of unrest will seize the people. This feeling will be the outgrowth of unequal social and economic conditions. He predicts that the twenty-fifth President will be the last executive head of the United States. During his administration the discontented masses will break into open rebellion, and the established form of government will be rent asunder, and for a year or more anarchy will prevail. When order shall be brought out of this chaos six republics will be formed with capitals at the following cities: San Francisco, Denver, New Orleans, St. Louis, Washington and Boston.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

THE NEW ACETYLENE GAS AND A HESITANT PUBLIC.

The Making of Artistic Photographs. Carbon Copies for Court Use. Condemned—The Preparation of Ramie Fiber.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—A photographer says that the attainment of a higher class of portraiture with the camera is very much a matter of combined tact and skill. A certain talent is possessed by some operators, which enables them to put strangers in their most agreeable mood, and this makes the difference in the quality of the picture. The posing of the head and figure, and lighting, are conditions in which the photographer may display all the knowledge and skill which he possesses. Each sitter, while he may receive a general idea of the treatment, will require nice discretion to hide or subordinate shortcomings or blemishes, and emphasize excellencies. Peculiar directions of lines may be to a certain extent concealed, and the eye on one side of the face should appear higher than that upon the other, the operator should bring first one side near to the camera, and then the other to find out how the peculiarity can be mitigated. Very many noses are not in the right position, and the defect is concealed by turning the head a little one way or the other. Very thin faces and very full faces must be similarly treated, so as to make the best outline of the face. In this way hollows may be softened down and jaws suppressed to a high degree. Whether the sitter should be placed much above or below the level of the camera will depend upon circumstances. When a sitter has a receding forehead and a long lower part of the face, the peculiarities will be greatly exaggerated by placing the camera on a low level, because the forehead will be very much foreshortened, and the lower portion of the face shown at its true length. Such a sitter should be placed somewhat below the level of the lens. In the case of a high forehead and diminutive lower face, the treatment should be the reverse. It is not at all uncommon in a photograph taken with the head about three-quarters around to see the far eye and eyebrow standing out abruptly and the mouth drooping at the further side. This while unsatisfactory from many points, is a direct violation of what the true perspective would give in a well-formed face. A line drawn in the direction of the eyes should converge to one giving the direction of the mouth. Wherever divergence is imminent, an effort should be made to avoid the defect. Portrait photographers are recommended to give careful study to the engravings of portraits by the eminent English portrait painters. In addition to the admirable disposition of the light upon the face of the sitter, it will be found that most minute attention has been given to the various nice gradations of light and shade, all appearing in their proper values, from the deepest points of intense shadow to the highest reflected lights. This quality is only to be attained in photography by the most careful attention to the development of the plates. The retoucher should not be thought of. If the plate is developed properly, he should rarely have more to do than simply to remove blemishes.

CARBON COPIES FOR COURT USE CONDEMNED.

There is joy in the camp of the New York typewriters. One of those unlooked-for turns of fortune by which an industry may be ruined or raised to the highest phase of prosperity has befallen them, and the balance is in their favor. A rule has been put in force by a justice of the Supreme Court that only the first typewritten copies of papers will be received by the court, or certified as copies by the court clerks. One typewriter, with the use of carbon sheets, could formerly do in the same time as much work as three or four law clerks, and do it better. Almost all papers which have to be used in court proceedings have to be in triplicate.

ing counsel, a copy for the court, and a copy for the lawyer who drew the papers. Where several lawyers are sent one party, the number of copies has to be increased. It is seldom, however, that more copies are made than can be struck off with one impression of the type with carbon sheets. The new rule that only the first impression will be taken has put the typewriters who are in business for themselves in high spirits, and the increase of work brought to stenographers and lawyers, and even to the clerks of the court is great. The rule, which is supposed to have been made in consonance with a section of the Code of Civil Procedure, has been adopted for two reasons; because blurred carbon copies have been submitted to the courts, and because the carbon impressions may be rubbed out and other words printed in.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE PREPARATION OF RAMIE FIBER.

The extension of the uses of ramie fiber has been very much interfered with by the need of a process which would bring it into fit condition for combing. W. T. Ford, an Englishman, is said to have solved the problem, and has exhibited specimens of ramie before and after being subjected to his process, and also showing it in different stages up to the manufactured article, both alone and in combination with other yarns. The nature of the liquid used is kept secret. In the center of the machine, which has a cylinder seven feet in diameter and thirty-two feet in length, is a heater, with a man-hole at each end. The fiber is placed in baskets, each containing eight pounds, and the baskets are put into the holes at the end of the apparatus until there are 3000 pounds on each side, so that a total of 6000 pounds is dealt with at one time. As soon as all the material is inserted, the machine is sealed and a rum solution is put into the cylinder, and sprayed over the baskets containing the grass. This process, it is said, makes the ramie ready for bleaching in two hours, and the bleaching itself occupies about sixty seconds. When bleached, the fiber is ready for use, and it is contended that in the course of the preparation for that stage, the grass has suffered no injury, while the ramie matter has been effectively removed.

A LARGE NAPHTHA LAUNCH.

A naphtha launch, which is claimed to be the largest of its class in the world, has been built in New York. In it are embodied some very peculiar, but very practical ideas. It is intended for cruising in Florida waters. The length of this craft is 76 feet over all, by 12 feet 6 inches beam, with only 3 feet draught. She is of cedar, with oak frame and copper fastenings, and has an overhanging bow and square stern. The engines have a fuel supply sufficient for a run of 500 miles at a speed of nine knots an hour. She is, however, equipped with a single mast, which will carry a try-sail, and can be used as an auxiliary, or when it is necessary to use the main engines are operated by one man, and the crew comprises only the captain, engineer, and cook. Besides these, the new launch will carry a crew of six or eight guests. Her propelling power consists of two twelve-horsepower naphtha motors, arranged to operate either independently or together, so that in an emergency either or both may be used. The available space for the accommodation of the crew is the equivalent of a stateroom 100 feet in length, and as it is not disintegrated, it can be used to better advantage. There is a saloon and dining-room forward, also two staterooms, one with single and one with double berths. The interior finish is in white wood. All windows and ports are provided with inside blind screens, to prevent the intrusion of the insects, which do so much to mar a pleasure trip in the South. There is extra provision for ventilation, and other arrangements to adapt the boat for Southern waters.

THE LOW MARRIAGE RATE OF COLLEGE WOMEN.

The ultimate probability of a college woman's marriage is estimated at about 55 per cent, against 90 per cent. for other women. M. W. Shinn thinks it probable that in the very general employment of college women as teachers in girls' schools lies the effective cause of celibacy. There is no station in life (save that of a nun) so inimical to marriage as that of resident teachers in a girls' school. No one who has any extended acquaintance with college women doubts that the quiet and even pursuits of college, during years that might else have gone to social gayeties, increase rather than lessen the disposition toward congenial home life; that the danger to unselfish affection from a student's ambition is slight compared to the danger from the ambition of social display; that in women, as in men, the emotional nature grows with intellectual growth, while becoming at the same time more even and controlled. But the bent toward congenial marriage may lessen the actual probability of marriage. The college woman is not only more exacting in her standards of marriage, but under less pressure to accept what falls below her standard than the average woman, because she can better support and occupy herself alone. As a matter of fact, the college women are virtually unknown among college women. Miss Shinn has no doubt that the remaining cause of the low marriage rate is that many men dislike intellectual women, but she does not attempt to determine whether this is owing to the fact that such women are too self-assertive and dogmatic and wanting in sympathy, or because men's taste is at fault.

ACETYLENE GAS AND THE HESITANT PUBLIC.

There is no disguising the fact that a strong distrust of acetylene gas has sprung up in the public mind. This feeling is indicated in the announcement that a petition has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature praying that the manufacture and sale of acetylene gas be prohibited on the ground that it is dangerous to life

and property. It is also asked that the storing of the chemicals from which it is manufactured be forbidden. At a recent demonstration of the qualities and possibilities of acetylene gas before the New York Microscopical Society, the lecturer maintained that it would be produced for \$10 a ton in the near future. Prof. Edward G. Love, who has experimented extensively with acetylene gas, also gave a scientific disquisition on the illuminant. He uttered a strong caution against using the gas in the form in which it is put up, namely in a compressed state in steel cylinders, for use in private houses. He looked upon it as a most dangerous thing to have acetylene gas around in this condition. He would not risk having a cylinder of it in his cellar, for fear of explosion. The pressure exerted on the gas in the cylinders is so high that the Italian representative was asked if Italy contained any gold mines. He said yes, the American tourists produced to his country annually over \$50,000,000 in gold. Los Angeles is a central point to which tourists could make excursions to the various points of interest in the vicinity. With first-class family boarding-houses and good commercial hotels we are well supplied. But we have not such first-class modern tourist accommodations as are demanded by the people who visit the hotels at Pasadena, San Diego and elsewhere. To secure these, we must provide suitable hotels and entertainment; the latter in the line of our fleet, which was so successfully started by our merchants.

Capital for a tourist hotel cannot be obtained from strangers so long as our own people show a want of confidence in the project as a business undertaking. Our own citizens must make the start, and when one such hotel is made to pay, others will quickly follow. We have secured an option on the home place of Judge Sient, on Adams street, with some adjacent grounds at a cash valuation fixed by three disinterested real estate agents. A hotel in such grounds and with such surroundings would be a great attraction to the entire city. The proposed hotel, furniture and grounds will cost not less than \$325,000. We have assurances that if we raise \$150,000 as a donation that parties are ready to furnish the remaining money necessary for a modern hotel not less than two hundred rooms, of such design and character as may be approved by this committee. This is a small sum for a city as rich and prosperous as Los Angeles to raise. One-third of this sum has already been promised, and we call upon our citizens and business men to aid us in raising the remainder. It should be done immediately, so that the hotel, if possible, can be gotten ready for the next season. Every property-owner, business man, clerk or laborer, is interested in the project. All will be benefited, and if each will do his share, the fund can be raised in a very few days. Do not wait for us to call on you, but give us your immediate encouragement by indicating to E. A. Miller, the secretary of this committee, at No. 237 West First street, Los Angeles, what you are willing to do.

Los Angeles, Feb. 24, 1896.

S. B. Lewis
E. A. Miller
D. J. Brown
W. A. McArthur
St. John

L. A. Adams
John B. Bixby
W. W. Howard
J. S. Shaw
C. W. Ford

DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 20 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte (Montana), San Francisco, and Los Angeles at 123 South Main Street.

In all private diseases of Men. Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured. CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two to three months. GLEET or years standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped. Examination, including Analysis, Free.

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it. The poor treated free on Fridays from 10 to 12.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

The California Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 241 S. Main St., SPECIALISTS. On Every Form of Weakness and Private Diseases of Men.

To establish confidence as to our honesty and ability WE ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT FOR OUR FEE UNTIL DISEASE IS CURED.

Examinations, including Analysis, Free. KIDNEY TROUBLES treated one week FREE. Established 30 years, 9 of which in Los Angeles. Office Hours: 9 to 5 and 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12.

222 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES. Hand-picked, Southfield Wellington Lump Coal, \$11 per ton, delivered. Cement and Catalina Island Soapstone. Agents for SANTA CATALINA ISLAND; also for W. T. Co.'s Ocean Excursion Steamers, Tugs, Yachts and Pleasure Launches. TELEPHONE 24.

WEENELL EASTON, President. GEO. D. EASTON, Secretary.

GEORGE EASTON, Vice-President. ANGLO-CALIFORNIA BANK, (Ld.) Treasurer.

Household Goods, Fire-proof Safe, Thursday, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock a.m., 232 W. 1st St. Navajo Blankets. THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer. OFFICE 212 W. FIRST ST.

On the Premises, Remember the Date.

AT AUCTION, On the Premises, Remember the Date.

At 1 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 29, '96, ALL THE UNSOLD LOTS IN THE NADEAU ORANGE TRACT.

CENTRAL AVENUE AND JEFFERSON STREET.

SALE ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE. TERMS EASY. A model location for a home. To see the property is to be convinced of its merits. DON'T DELAY. Take Central Avenue Electric Cars TODAY, select your lot and mark your Catalogue. REMEMBER THE AUCTION DATE, for you will then have an opportunity to purchase a fine 50-FOOT BUILDING LOT AT YOUR OWN PRICE. Maps, Catalogues, Free Car Tickets and all information may be had from

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., 121 SOUTH BROADWAY, or at office on the property.

Intestible in the alleviation of pain, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. Paralytic and all Chronic Diseases. Pacific Coast Magnetic Institute. Cor. Third and Broadway, Los Angeles. Office hours: 10 to 4, and 7 to 9 p.m. DR. A. H. BRYANT, Consulting Physician.

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FEBRUARY 26, 1896.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Suit of Pennebaker vs. Braly
Knocked Out.Charles Scott Sent to Folsom
for Burglary.Charges Against Detective Goodman
Fall Flat—A Scuffle in the City
Hall—Council Violates
an Ordinance.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday received from a committee a report clearing Detective Goodman of the charges recently made against him. A satisfactory explanation was made by Chief Glass of the alleged favoritism shown Chief Glass on Alameda street. The discovery was made in the City Hall yesterday that the Council has, in several instances of recent happenings, violated an ordinance of its own creation.

Yesterday was a quiet day at the Courthouse. The suit of Pennebaker vs. Braly was decided by Judge Van Dyke in favor of the defendant on all the issues. Charles Scott was sentenced to a year in Folsom for burglary. Several new informations were filed, all charging burglary. A suit on breach of contract was tried in Judge York's court, and the case of Koford vs. Gordon and Casby's Department Five.

AT THE CITY HALL.

LAWBREAKERS.

City Council Violates Ordinances of
Its Own Adoption.

The City Council would seem to be composed of men who either have small regard for laws of their own making, or are remarkably careless in enforcing them. An ordinance adopted by the Council some time ago has been repeatedly violated of late, and that by the council's express permission.

This is the ordinance: "No sign shall be placed on the front, rear or sides of any building higher than its blocking course of fire-wall, and no sign made of wood, canvas or cloth shall exceed three feet in height, in Districts Nos. 1 and 3, no cloth or canvas signs shall be placed on any building or sign must be securely bolted to the building upon which they are placed, and shall not extend over any street, alley or sidewalk."

It shall be unlawful for any person or business firm to suspend or place, or have suspended or placed, over or across any sidewalk, street or alley, within any city sign-board or framework, cloth or other substance bearing the letters or figures of a sign; provided, however, that above or along awnings, porches or piazzas signs may be displayed; but in no case shall signs be permitted below such awnings, porches or piazzas.

Commissioner Laves at the Council session of February 17, introduced a motion that the Plumber and Steamfitters Union, which had been advertising a masquerade ball, to take place on the evening of February 22, Washington's birthday, "The Union was at once adopted by the Council, the desired permission being thus granted. At the last meeting of the Council a firm of real estate agents petitioned the Council for permission to place an advertising banner across Spring street between First and Second streets. The permission was granted at once, although in both of these instances the ordinance before quoted was plainly violated. The Council have no explanation to make of these proceedings, for you can be made.

The Council is either ignorant of ordinances it created, or cares nothing for their enforcement.

SETTLING UP.

Derelict Street Commissioners Squaring
Accounts with the City.

The sum of \$65.90 was yesterday paid into the city treasury by certain street commissioners, who were found, upon a recent investigation, to have appropriated to themselves moneys not properly their own.

It will be remembered that City Attorney Dixon was instructed by the Council to collect from these commissioners the money due the city, and, in accordance with these instructions, notice was given each commissioner to meet the City Attorney in his office yesterday morning.

Of thirteen men who notified, eleven responded, and, after a short consultation with the City Attorney, agreed to return the moneys which the City Auditor's report showed the following commissioners were at once to City Treasurer Hartwell and paid to him the money due from them:

W. T. Myers, \$24.95; J. Bayer, \$13.50; Robert Pollard, \$7.50; N. E. Davidson, \$7.50; M. T. Collins, \$12.50.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Report Received Exonerating
Detective Goodman.

Police Commissioner Long, as chairman of the committee appointed to investigate charges made by R. J. Colver, a reporter, against Detective Goodman, presented to the Police Commission yesterday a copy of the following report in the matter:

"To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners: Having been appointed by your honorable body to investigate the charges preferred against Detective J. G. Goodman by Richard Colver, we wish to report as follows:

"First charge—Richard Colver claims that J. G. Goodman got into an argument with him in regard to the arrest of one C. G. Compton, and that Goodman struck him, which, by the way, was settled by the court.

"Second—That J. G. Goodman arrested C. G. Compton without warrant or due process of any court. We find by investigation that Detective Goodman had sufficient evidence in making the arrest. A man by the name of Wenzel was passing forged checks, and Compton was associating with him in visiting saloons and other places. Wenzel passed a check on a saloon-keeper on South Main street. Compton was in company with him at the time. The saloon-keeper told him that he thought it was a forgery, but that he would give them a few dollars on the check to get rid of them, as they said they wanted to go to Burbank. In fact, Compton had a forged check on his person when he was arrested. Under the circumstances Goodman had sufficient evidence in making the arrest without a warrant. Compton would not have been released had not the check been misplaced. Compton was re-arrested when the check was found, and is now out on bail on the same charge.

"Third—In regard to the Italian from Ventura, Goodman positively denies making such arrest.

"Fourth—in January, 1894, Goodman is charged with arresting one John Peterson (who had been serving a term in

Whittier) three times. He says he only arrested the boy once, and he is now serving time in San Quentin for burglary.

"Fifth—James Norman, the jeweler, who was arrested by Goodman, was not arrested for having stolen property on his person, but was arrested for resisting an officer, and the case is now pending in court.

"We find it necessary for detectives and other officers to make arrests almost every day, on suspicion, without warrants. For instance, a detective has a suspicious character spotted on the streets, and he would have to wait until he could get a warrant. The bird would be gone. Take for illustration our last fight. Our officers arrested about forty suspicious characters without warrants, and the consequence was there were scarcely any pockets picked during the fight week. But we would say, the officers should be very careful about arresting citizens without warrants, unless they have a clear case against them. The parties arrested should have the privilege of communicating with their friends or an attorney. In regard to preferring charges and putting the names of parties arrested on suspicion on the register, it is not in any city, as the reporters would report them, and in case they were others connected with them, they would either hide or leave the city, which would spoil the plans of the detectives. But the above cases are all registered in a private book, the names they give and what they are arrested for, etc.

"We will also state that after investigation we find that J. G. Goodman has made a good detective, and is a hard worker. He may at times be a little too anxious, and make mistakes, which any one is liable to do.

"The committee is opposed to the detention of any citizens longer than is necessary to obtain a warrant—except in certain cases."

This report from the committee was ordered to be filed.

A communication was received by the board from a firm of attorneys, representing owners or lessees of certain property on Alameda street, in which the charge was made that some portion of the streets are under the control of the police, the cribs owned or operated by Theodore Bauer are not molested by the police.

In explanation of this charge, Chief Glass stated that the Commissioners Long, Barham and Wirsching had instructed him privately to break up the visiting by men of cribs on Alameda street, and it was in accordance with these instructions that officers had been stationed on the street.

Bauer's cribs were not molested because they have been removed from the street in obedience to the Police Commissioners' orders. This explanation was deemed satisfactory by the board, and the communication from the attorneys was filed by the secretary.

The chief reported, in regard to the application of O. H. Kiefer for a liquor license at Nos. 325 and 326 North Main street, where the disreputable "Thalia" saloon was formerly operated, recommending that the applicant be granted the license desired.

Kiefer having promised that a decent saloon would be hereafter kept at the place. The board granted the license yesterday with this understanding.

Application for appointment on the police force were received from Frank Cennor and Paul E. Flammer, the latter being at once elected by the board as a police officer to serve as city jailer.

Chief Glass submitted to the commission the written resignation of W. A. Moore as city jailer, which was at once accepted by the board.

Applications for liquor licenses were received from the following persons: George Joermann, No. 244 South Main street; Paul E. Mangin, No. 402 East Fifth street. Both applications were referred to the committee.

N. Gladding, upon the recommendation of the chief, was elected to serve as a saloon keeper, without pay, to guard the residence of T. D. Stinson.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Permits for building purposes were issued yesterday as follows:

E. A. Joppe, a dwelling on Union avenue, between Eleventh and Ninth streets, to cost \$250.

J. Gray, a dwelling on Twenty-ninth street near Griffith, to cost \$1000.

M. Zucetti, a dwelling on Glendale and Macy streets, to cost \$1200.

R. P. Smith, a dwelling on Short near Hewitt street, to cost \$1150.

T. J. Stratton, a dwelling on Florida street between Moon and Golden streets, to cost \$1150.

W. J. Schaefer, a dwelling on Adams street between Central and Naomi avenues, to cost \$1000.

George A. Ralphs, a dwelling on Flower street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, to cost \$650.

Regina Welnshank, a store building on Second street between Los Angeles and San Pedro streets, to cost \$400.

Mrs. C. J. Jansen, a dwelling on Kohler and Seventh streets, to cost \$500.

H. L. Pauling, a dwelling on Peabody street, to cost \$400.

H. C. Gilbert, a dwelling on Easton street near Kohler street, to cost \$500.

Mrs. G. M. Jansen, a dwelling on Kohler street between Sixth and Seventh streets, to cost \$500.

New School Buildings Examined.

An inspection of the heating apparatus in the new school buildings made yesterday by the Building Commission of the Council and Board of Education. The work of the heating contractors was found to have been satisfactorily performed, in every instance.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

THE COURTS.

Ep of the Pennebaker and Braly Suit.

The suit of Pennebaker vs. Braly, brought to annul the sale of stock in a New Mexico coal mine, sold to the plaintiff on alleged fraudulent representations by the defendant, came to an abrupt ending yesterday in a judgment for the defendant, with costs.

After the evidence was all in, the attorney for Pennebaker rose to open his argument, but he was stopped by Judge Van Dyke, who declined to hear of Van Dyke, who declined to hear of Van Dyke, who declined to hear of Van Dyke.

His Honor then proceeded to deliver a somewhat caustic lecture from the bench, in which he declared that the plaintiff had failed to prove a single one of his allegations, and that the defendant was fully cleared from all blame in the transaction.

The story of the case is briefly this: Some time ago A. H. Braly, Jack Jevne, H. G. Burdum and some others became interested in a coal mine in New Mexico which promised well. The property was purchased, and the Los Angeles Coal company was formed. Subsequently Mr. Braly, acting as agent for C. N. Randolph, sold to Mr. Pennebaker quite a large amount of stock, representing that the property was the best of general manager, having made what the company considered a

failure of the business. He then went to Mr. Braly and asked to have the sale of stock cancelled, and his money returned.

Mr. Braly assured him that, in making the sale, he had acted merely as Randolph's agent, and now had no power to rescind it or to return the money, which was in Randolph's possession. According to Mr. Braly's side of the case, Pennebaker then threatened suit, assuring Mr. Braly that he should bring it on the basis of alleged fraud, and telling him that he could not afford, as a young banker, to have his name brought into the public in such a manner. Mr. Braly sought the advice of his father, J. H. Braly, who directed him to defend the suit when it should be brought, and trust to the judgment of the court.

Pennebaker, it is said, went afterward to Mr. Braly, Sr., with the same representations that he applied for a suit for fraud, but Mr. Braly requested him to go ahead with the suit, and emphatically declined to compromise, or to advise his son to do so.

The suit was brought, and the result is that every allegation in the complaint was defeated, and the mine, proven by abundant evidence to be worth from \$30,000 to \$50,000, instead of under \$10,000, as originally believed and represented.

New Suits.

Minnie M. McKelvey has petitioned for appointment as guardian to her minor sister, Ada Letner.

The University of Southern California has brought suit against Frank Chisworth et al. to recover \$450 on a note and mortgage.

The Grace Methodist Episcopal Church has begun suit against Ellen L. Hewitt and R. H. Hewitt for recovery of a deed to land in the Sanchez tract.

Emma Matilda Golding and Thomas Golding have brought suit against the Metropolitan Oil Company for restitution of premises and for \$1008, the value of the premises and profits of the said premises.

B. P. Wade has begun suit against Andrew Stephens to recover \$1000, with interest on a note and mortgage.

Arthur E. Olmstead has applied for a divorce from Julia Olmstead, on statutory grounds.

Mrs. Alice W. Hoffer has petitioned for appointment as guardian of the estate of her minor children.

Mrs. L. Liddle has applied for a divorce from Robert Liddle, on the ground of desertion.

William S. De Van and A. G. Bree have begun suit against each other in Angeles to quiet title to property on Second street.

Court Notes.

Edward Jackson was arraigned before Judge Smith on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon. He will plead on Thursday.

Louis Costet pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault to commit murder, and the case was set for trial on April 7 in Judge Smith's court.

Charles Williams pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault to commit murder. He will be tried on April 8.

John Williams was arraigned on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon.

The trial of S. A. Garrett, indicted for embezzlement, was set for May 29.

The case of John Low vs. J. H. Yonkin, a suit to recover the stock of a cigar store taken under attachment, and for \$500 damages, was tried yesterday before Judge McKinley and submitted on briefs.

Judge McKinley granted Fletcher Studd and Mrs. Dr. Studd a writ of habeas corpus on the ground of desertion.

In the case of Cole vs. Landreth et al., a suit for foreclosure of mortgage, the decree was ordered for the plaintiff by Judge McKinley.

An action for breach of contract, brought by John P. Akman against the White Electric Water Company, was on trial yesterday before Judge Clark.

Judge Shaw granted to Mr. Baldwin a divorce from his wife, Mrs. E. W. Baldwin, on the ground of desertion.

The two suits brought by Koford et al. against Crosby et al. and Gordon et al., to recover deeds to land in the Nob Hill tract, were on trial yesterday before Judge Shaw. They were submitted on briefs.

Wilhelm Klusman, a native of Germany, was admitted to citizenship by Judge York.

The final report of the receiver in the case of J. M. Riley vs. J. W. Braly et al. was presented to Judge York, and the receiver ordered to discontinue the suit.

M. Long was examined before Justice Young for assaulting a man named Rich, but was discharged.

The suit of Mary E. Bell vs. Edmund L. Allen et al. was on trial yesterday before Judge York. It was an action on breach of contract. Mrs. Bell had sold a crop of oranges which the defendants afterward refused to accept.

AT THE U. S. BUILDING.

WONG KI TUNG.

Another Victim of the Deadly Cigarette Habit.

Wong Ki Tung was on trial in the United States District Court yesterday on the charge of trying to defraud Uncle Sam by selling manufactured tobacco on which no government stamp had been placed.

Wong Ki Tung sat beside his lawyer, clad in his Sunday-go-to-jesse-house clothes, with his braided queue hanging down his back. He had a look of a man who had been through a lot of trouble, and was now in a bad way.

Wong Ki Tung is an artist in the tonorial line whose studio is in a little cellar in the front part of a building in the Chinese quarter of Fresno. Behind the barber shop is a room belonging to Wong Ki Tung and another room in which he built little bunks which are occupied by Chinese men who work by day in the vineyards around Fresno. The government claims that Wong Ki Tung is the proprietor of the three rooms.

The defense declares that Wong Ki Tung is responsible only for the two front ones. Upon this question the whole case depends, for it is in the back room the officers found the boxes of unstamped cigarettes and the tobacco-cutter for processing which the Chinaman is under arrest.

The cigarettes were produced in court. There were three big paper boxes, all full of little bunches of oddly-shaped Chinese cigarettes. The defense claims that the Chinaman found a lot of tobacco on which the internal revenue tax had been duly paid, and rolled a lot of cigarettes for their own use—a sort of cooperative affair. Deputy Constable Rosquist, that is to say, the government, makes the charge that Wong Ki Tung is a common practice among the Mongolians. Deputy Constable Dumas of Fresno testified that he had often seen him in the Chinese quarter of Fresno. The prosecution claimed that Wong Ki Tung intended to sell the cigarettes.

But whether he intended to sell them or not, said the prosecuting attorney, Wong Ki Tung violated the law by having unstamped manufactured tobacco in his possession. So the main question before the jury is as to whether or not Wong Ki Tung is responsible for the whole of that case.

The whole day was taken up with the consideration of the case, and so the case will not go to the jury until some time today.

Carpet Store.

For carpets, wall-paper and linoleum, go to A. A. Judd for low prices. No. 46 South Main.

FRENCH FASHIONS FREE

Illustrated by 6 dolls with 21 dresses, 6 suits, 23 hats, and 25 other articles, furnishing the ladies with the latest French fashions as well as the children with an amusing toy.

3 Ways to Get These Fashions.

Send 6 Coupons, or Send 1 Coupon and 6 cents, or Send 10 Cents without any coupon, to

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C., and the Fashion Dolls will be sent you postpaid. You will find one coupon inside each 2 oz. bag, and two coupons inside each 4 oz. bag of

BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.

A NEW AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING BADLY NEEDED.

Present Quarters of the Boys—An Old House in a Bad Neighborhood—Happy Family of Youngsters—How They Live.

Down amid the slums of Los Angeles a large, bare, somewhat dilapidated building stands in the center of a good-sized yard, and in all the rooms and corridors, and over the trodden earth of the yard, swarm crowds of merry, shabby little gamins, some of them, and others shooting up into young manhood. This is the present Newsboys' Home. The house is the old Ducommun mansion, once a handsome house in a respectable neighborhood, but now gone to seed, like the houses and streets around it, left behind in the southward and westward sweep of the city.

Here lives Miss Howes, the sweet-faced matron in charge of the home, and here live nearly all the homeless, newsboys in Los Angeles, a regular "happy family," noisy and turbulent at times, but free from serious troubles, and as well-behaved as an unfettered collection of the glorious human boy can be expected to be.

The nucleus of the home was formed some seven years ago by Mr. Studd, a benevolent Englishman, who took enough interest in the little waifs to secure a residence for them, and here they were housed, where they were fed, and where they were clothed, and where they were taught to read and write, and where they were given a chance to earn their living.

Mr. Studd took Mrs. Dr. and Mrs. Shinkwin into the scheme, and among them they managed to rent a small room, and the old man and his wife, who were given shelter. The little home grew so popular that it became too small to hold the number of its lodgers.

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SAWED A WINDOW BAR.

Burglar Hurley's Futile Attempt to Break Jail.

George Hurley, alias Fred Marshall, the hair-curling burglar, is in the dark hole in the County Jail for betraying a trust reposed in him by Jailer Kennedy by attempting to effect his escape.

Hurley, soon after his incarceration, pending trial on the charge of burglary, gained the confidence of the jailer to such a degree that he was made head trusty of the tank in which he was confined. He performed the duties of his office well, but took advantage of certain liberties granted him to scheme for his freedom. In some manner, as yet unexplained, he procured a fine saw, sawed up a quarter of an inch of the wall, and was allowed to be in the outer corridor without the watchful eye of the jailer or a turnkey over him, he improved the opportunity to escape.

He had a hole big enough to crawl through, and he could then have jumped to the Courthouse lawn below and probably have escaped. However, he discovered the cunning prisoner's scheme, and Hurley has, accordingly, been relegated to the dungeon.

The report that Hurley was allowed to relieve Kid Thompson's duty watch at any time, the jail officials say is false. He was only a trusty for the tank in which he was confined, and it was only to make a quarter or half an hour each day, when the inside turnkey was at dinner, that Hurley could have worked with his saw without observation. The jail was thoroughly searched yesterday for tools, but nothing could be found. Hurley is supposed to have thrown his saw into a water closet sewer.

Detective Goodman says he has information to the effect that Hurley tried the same thing when serving a term in the Canon City, Colo., penitentiary for burglary. His wife was supposed to have smuggled the saw in to him at that time.

A Female Battery Case.

Mrs. J. Barnard was fined \$15 yesterday by Justice Morrison for battery committed on the person of her neighbor, Mrs. J. L. Watson. It appeared from the evidence that Mrs. Watson had some chickens which strayed into

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

EXCLUSIVELY.

UNTIL CURE IS EFFECTED.

and NOTHING ELSE.

Palmside side entrance on Third Street.
